

he Carolina Farmer

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LOW INCOME FARMERS

—See Page 8

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FACING FACTS . . .

This month we pass along a couple of gems from two of our colleagues about adequate wiring:

In the Alabama Rural Electric News, John Ford writes: "Mothers used to buy little boys pants twice big enough so we could 'grow to them.' Too bad the same foresight is almost never used in the design of electric wiring systems, too many of which are outgrown, brand new."

And the following is from Les Nelson's column in the Wisconsin REA News: "Situation:

"Husband and wife in twin beds, each equipped with an electric blanket.

"Blankets are plugged into same socket and the wires are crossed so that if the husband gets warm and reaches out to turn his blanket temperature down he finds the wrong control.

"He does just that. She gets cold, reaches over to turn blanket up and turns husband's blanket up instead.

"He gets warmer and turns hers farther down.

"She gets colder and turns his farther up.

"Soon hers is way down and his is way up; she is miserably cold and he is equally hot. She goes and gets the only old fashioned quilt left in the house, and unplugs what she thinks is her blanket.

"Soon his blanket cools off; he reaches over and turns it up, but of course the control is for her blanket.

"When his blanket fails to warm up, he goes to look for a quilt and stumbles over the one his wife had thrown on the floor when her blanket heated up again. He takes it and goes back to bed, unplugging the only remaining plugged-in blanket, which is hers.

"She gets cold again, and doesn't have a quilt.

"His name is Henry.

" 'Henry,' she says, 'move over.' "

* * *

This magazine hasn't always agreed with Secretary Benson about farm programs. We are proud, however, to carry the story on page 8, which sets forth Mr. Benson's ideas about small, low-income farmers. A special program for them has been needed for a long time; and this one seems to us to be based on some solid thinking and planning. It is necessarily long-range in nature, but it could do a lot for many North Carolina farmers.—JERRY ANDERSON

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PHOTO BY MAX THARPE

ABOUT THE COVER

Now how else would a lady answer a question like that. Especially a little charmer like our Ruth Ann Keever of Taylorsville. Clearly she is made of "sugar and spice and everything nice" and all the other things dainty little girls are made of. Maybe such a personal question wouldn't bother some of these brash little tomboys, but surely photographer Tharpe could have spared a fragile little flower like Ruth Ann. Anyone for baseball?

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THE CAROLINA FARMER

Washington

As Reported By Sam Portwine



Federal Power Commission Examiner William J. Costello filed his findings on the Hells Canyon hearings with FPC Commissioners last month. His findings recognized the superiority of a high Federal dam, but granted Idaho Power Company license for its Brownlee project because of the "political climate."

In effect, Costello's curious conclusions held that the Federal high dam at Hells Canyon was vastly superior to the Idaho Power Company's proposed three run-of-the-river dams, but that President Eisenhower's power politics dictated the approval of one of the three inferior small dams proposed by IPCo. He added that if Congress didn't like it, they could suspend FPC's authority to issue the license.

The findings, one of the most confusing documents ever rendered by an FPC examiner, caused supporters of a Federal Hells Canyon project to claim a moral victory. Mrs. Evelyn Cooper, attorney for the National Hells Canyon

Association during the FPC hearings, commented, "This was a curious decision, but one which provides continued hope for victory in our fight to preserve for the people the great river resource at Hells Canyon."

The Hells Canyon controversy is whether the greatest remaining natural dam site on the North American continent should be given away to the Idaho Power Company for partial development as proposed by the Department of the Interior under Secretary Douglas McKay, or whether the Federal government should construct a Federal multipurpose project which would fully utilize the great natural resources of the middle stretch of the Snake River. The nation's rural electric leaders have joined with major farm organizations and labor organizations supporting construction of a Federal project at the Hells Canyon site.

In his report to the Commission, Costello declared, "The facts seem to point

to the inescapable conclusion that with marked and substantial advantages of the government's credit, the high dam would be dollar-for-dollar the better investment and more nearly ideal development of the middle Snake."

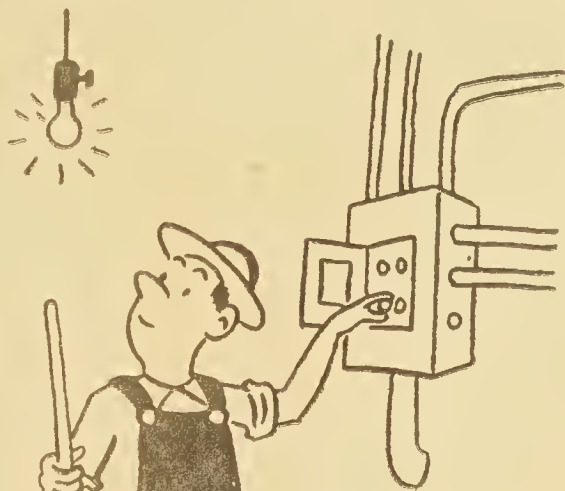
The "Political Climate"

However, the examiner added that in his opinion there exists a "lack of likelihood of any favorable action by Congress on the high dam proposal within any foreseeable time, as demonstrated by the withering of proposals in the previous sessions of Congress, even when sponsored and vigorously promoted by the Secretary of Interior (Oscar L. Chapman) in a political climate more favorable to acceptance of such proposals."

After rejecting Idaho Power's proposed Oxbow and little Hells Canyon projects, and approving IPCo's proposed Brownlee, Costello remarked: "If the Congress feels that the Commission has not performed its function in the public interest and in accordance with provisions of statute, the Commission's power to issue a license may be withdrawn or suspended at any time."

Mrs. Cooper, commenting on Congressional withdrawal of FPC's licensing authorization declared: "This finding is a challenge to the Congress to reassert its power of decision to develop our rivers in accordance with policy and law of 50 years. It is obvious that the Hells Canyon case demonstrated that any reach of river which is being fought over by the public versus private power companies, which apply for licenses to build projects, can be a long, drawn-out affair in Congress, just as it has been for Hells Canyon and for Grand Coulee."

"If we are to have such matters decided by the Commission, by the reasoning that mal-development is better than none at all, and that its recommendations for Federal development depend upon a political forecast by the Commission, we can lose our great undeveloped dam sites one by one."



"If your circuit blows a fuse,
Put a penny in it—
Then don't bother to clean the barn
It'll burn down any minute".

TONY
BASSO

Tarheel FARMING

**A Digest of the Month's Most
Significant Farm News**

Farm and Home Week Looks into Future

Farm families attending Farm and Home Week at State College June 20-23 will have a preview of the way they may be farming in the next few years. This year's project will open the doors of unfinished research to the public. The college feels that it might be beneficial to farmers to display and explain some of the Experiment Station's projects that might someday yield results farmers can use. Farmers may ask questions or provide information that will guide the research staff. Two of the projects to be displayed and discussed will be an experimental tobacco harvester and research on the nematode problem. Among the features of this year's program will be a three-day program for rural ministers, demonstrations of the Highway Patrol's latest safety and law enforcement equipment, a day devoted to swine production study and annual meeting of the N. C. Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs, and an address by Governor Hodges.

ASC Check on Crop Acreage

Within the immediate future, inspectors working under the direction of local ASC county committees will be visiting farms throughout the state, checking acreage planted to allotment crops. Farmers will then be officially notified by the ASC county office of the measured acreage of their allotment crops. Inspectors this year are using aerial photographs and the latest instruments for determining areas on the photographs, in order that the acreage measurements can be correct. After receiving notification of his acreage measurements, the farmer who thinks the acreage has been incorrectly determined may within seven days after the date of the notice request re-measurement. The farmer, himself, must deposit with the ASC county office the estimated cost of re-measuring.

Wheat Referendum

The state's wheat farmers will decide on the 25th of this month whether to accept or reject the national wheat marketing quota for 1956 proclaimed by the Secretary of Agriculture. The national marketing quota for next year will be the same as was in effect this year—55 million acres, the minimum level specified by law under present supply conditions. If two-thirds or more of the voting producers favor marketing quotas, they will be in effect for 1956. If two-thirds or more vote against quotas, they will not be in effect for next year; however, acreage allotments will still be in effect on wheat, and the same acreage will be allotted regardless of the outcome of the referendum. Too, if quotas are not approved, the price support level for wheat will drop to 50 per cent of parity for producers.

Co-op Institute To Meet in State

State College will play host to the 1956 summer conference of farm leaders, rural youth and farm business cooperatives, sponsored by the American Institute of Cooperation. This conference is slated to bring together more than 3,000 adults and youth interested in improving methods of marketing farm products and purchasing supplies and services needed by farmers. North Carolina was host to the group once before, in 1933 for the ninth summer conference. Prominent among the agricultural groups of the state who invited the Institute to the state are: the North Carolina State College School of Agriculture, the N. C. Rural Electrification Authority, the Farmers Cooperative Exchange, the State Department of Agriculture, the Central Farmers Exchange, the Farmers Cooperative Council of North Carolina, and the State Grange. The 1955 summer session will be held August 7-11 at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

Peanut Support Rate

The 1955 crop of peanuts produced in North Carolina will be supported at a national average price of not less than \$244.80 a ton. Price supports on peanuts this year will be made available on non-recourse warehouse-stored loans to cooperatives, and non-recourse farm stored loans to producers. The average minimum support price is 90 per cent of the April 15, 1955, parity price of \$272 per ton. The national average minimum price will be adjusted upward if 90 per cent of parity on August 1 of this year is higher than the price announced. State ASC officials say the '55 crop is being supported at 90 per cent of parity because of the present favorable supply situation on peanuts; however, under the law, support of this year could be between 82½ and 90 per cent of parity. Next year, he says, the minimum support rate will drop to 75 per cent of parity.

Burley Referendum

State ASC officials report that North Carolina led all other states in the percentage of favorable votes in the recent burley tobacco referendum. Watauga County, one of the leading burley counties in the state, voted 88 per cent of its eligible voters in the referendum. The vote was 1,621 in favor with only two against. ASC officials state that this land-slide vote in favor of marketing quotas when farmers were faced with a 25 per cent cut in acreage is a definite indication of the need for such a program. There will be another referendum later this year, when farmers will be asked to vote on whether they want price supports and whether they want quotas on flue-cured and burley tobacco for the next three years.

Co-ops Seek Funds For Kerr Power Line

Scott, Ervin and Deane lead large group of supporters for new proposal

The long-smoldering feud between 14 Eastern North Carolina electric co-ops and the Carolina Power and Light Company over the delivery of power from the government's John H. Kerr Dam in Virginia burst into flame last month. And before the smoke had settled, almost everyone from Senators on down had taken a public stand.

At issue was the 60,000 kilowatts of power being reserved at the dam for North Carolina's rural electric cooperatives. Under the law the co-ops are entitled to buy the power, but thus far they have been unable to get it delivered to them.

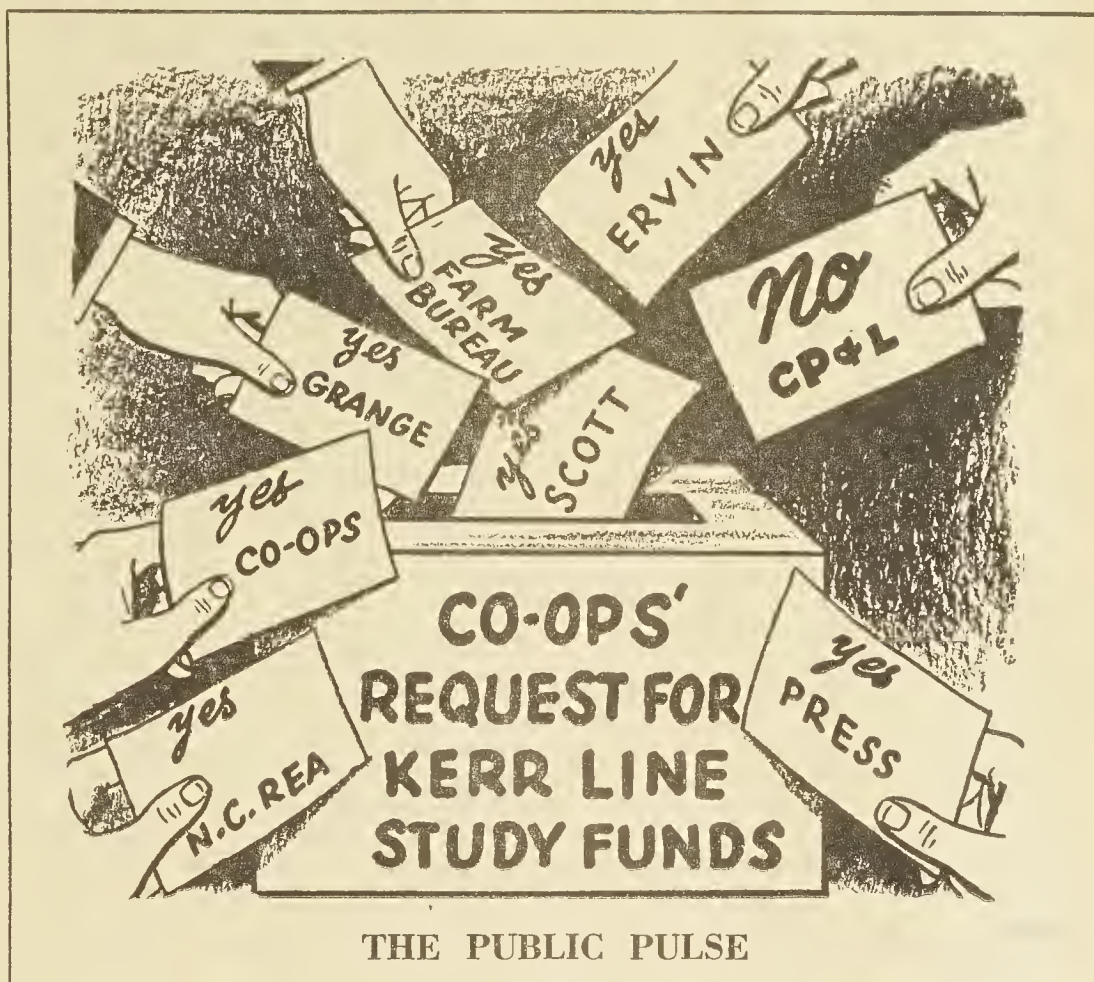
William T. Crisp, executive manager of Tarheel Electric Membership Association, fired the opening salvo on May 19 in testimony before a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee.

Crisp charged that the co-ops had lost \$250,000 by the failure of CP&L to honor a promise made to Congress in 1951 that the company would "wheel" the Kerr power to the co-ops' load centers. At that time, Crisp said, Congress was considering the construction of a Federal transmission line to carry the power to the co-ops. He said that CP&L opposed the line, and promised to wheel the power over its own lines. "CP&L," he said, "has not lived up to that promise. We elicit the aid of this subcommittee and the Congress accordingly.

"Give us," he continued, "if not transmission line funds, at least the funds necessary to finance a feasibility study or such a line."

Senator W. Kerr Scott backed up the co-ops' request in a strongly worded statement to the subcommittee.

"The members of the subcommittee," Scott said, "are the last hope for these 14 cooperatives in their long efforts to obtain power from the Kerr Dam. Many previous efforts have failed. The Department of Interior has failed to see its way clear to recommend the construction of this line. The Carolina Power and Light Company has not found it advisable to transmit this power from the Dam to the load center. Unless this subcommittee recommends the erection of this line, then these 14 cooperatives in Eastern North Carolina will be forced to abandon all hope to obtain the power."



Scott also charged that CP&L has failed to live up to its 1951 agreement. "The cooperatives," he said, "have been given the run-around, double talk and false promises."

The next day Senator Sam Ervin also issued a statement supporting the co-op request for a feasibility study for a Federal line in the event CP&L does not take steps to construct a line and wheel power from the dam to the cooperatives.

A few members of the State's congressional delegation, notably Representatives Deane, Fountain and Bonner, expressed their support of the co-op

request. The others were noncommittal.

A few days after meeting with the House group, both Scott and Crisp submitted statements to a similar Senate subcommittee requesting the transmission line funds.

Meanwhile, other developments were crowding the scene. The Department of Interior submitted a report to the Federal Power Commission which indicated that the government has lost over one million dollars in revenue by being unable to sell the Kerr power to the North Carolina co-ops.

As North Carolina newspapers took up the fight, statements on the controversy were issued by the N. C. State Grange and Farm Bureau. Both groups stated their solid support of the co-op position.

Gwyn B. Pricc, chairman of the N. C. Rural Electrification Authority, said his agency "is in basic sympathy with efforts now being made to secure transmission lines . . . from the John H. Kerr Dam to the load centers of some 14 electric cooperatives."

"It now appears," Price said, "that this is the only way these cooperatives and other preferred agencies will ever be able to purchase . . . this power."

THE 14 CO-OPS

Following are the 14 co-ops that are eligible for Kerr Dam power if transmission can be arranged: Wake, Wake Forest; Pitt & Greene, Farmville; Pamlico-Beaufort, Grantsboro; Carteret-Craven, Morehead City; Harker's Island, Beaufort; Jones-Onslow, Jacksonville; Four County, Burgaw; Brunswick, Shallotte; Lumbee River, Red Springs; South River, Dunn; Tri-County, Goldsboro; Central, Sanford; Randolph, Ashboro; Piedmont, Hillsboro.

The administration has a new program for

Low Income Farmers

Here's what it would do for Carolinians . . .

Last year, in his special message to Congress on agriculture, President Eisenhower noted the need for a program aimed solely at helping farmers with exceptionally low income. In general, these are the marginal, or small farmers. Because of either the kind or scope of their farm activities, they benefit but little from the national farm programs.

Last month, the President sent to Congress a comprehensive program designed by the Secretary of Agriculture. It had been more than a year in preparation, and was the result of consultation with almost every agency and organization interested in the low-income farmer.

In his letter to the President, Secretary Benson summed up both the problem and the program as follows:

" . . . The study brings into bold relief the stubborn fact that a large number of farm people with small farms have shared unequally in our country's economic and social progress.

" . . . Price support programs are of little help to most of these people. Production per farm is so low that only a few dollars can be added to incomes by price supports.

" . . . The broad objectives of the report are clear—to help farm people with low gross incomes achieve the goals to which they themselves aspire.

"The program recommended in the report is long-range in nature. Parts of the program are new; other parts have been operating, though not fully developed, for a number of years. Many other methods and operating procedures not reflected in the report will be generated as work progresses."

What is a low-income farmer? Generally speaking, he is one with income of less than \$1,000 per year. This new program, however, also considers other things, such as the level-of-living index and the productivity of the land. The low-income farmer usually lives on a small farm that does not adapt itself to present day mechanization. In many

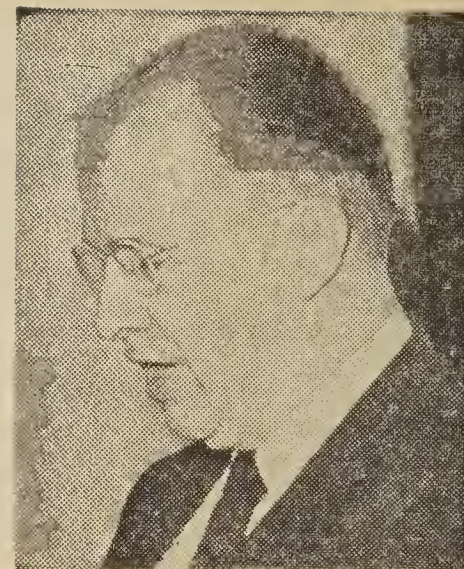
BENSON: "A large number of farm people . . . have shared unequally in our country's economic and social program."

cases, terrain itself is a factor, as it is in the North Carolina mountain region. On many of the hillside farms there, even tractors cannot be used.

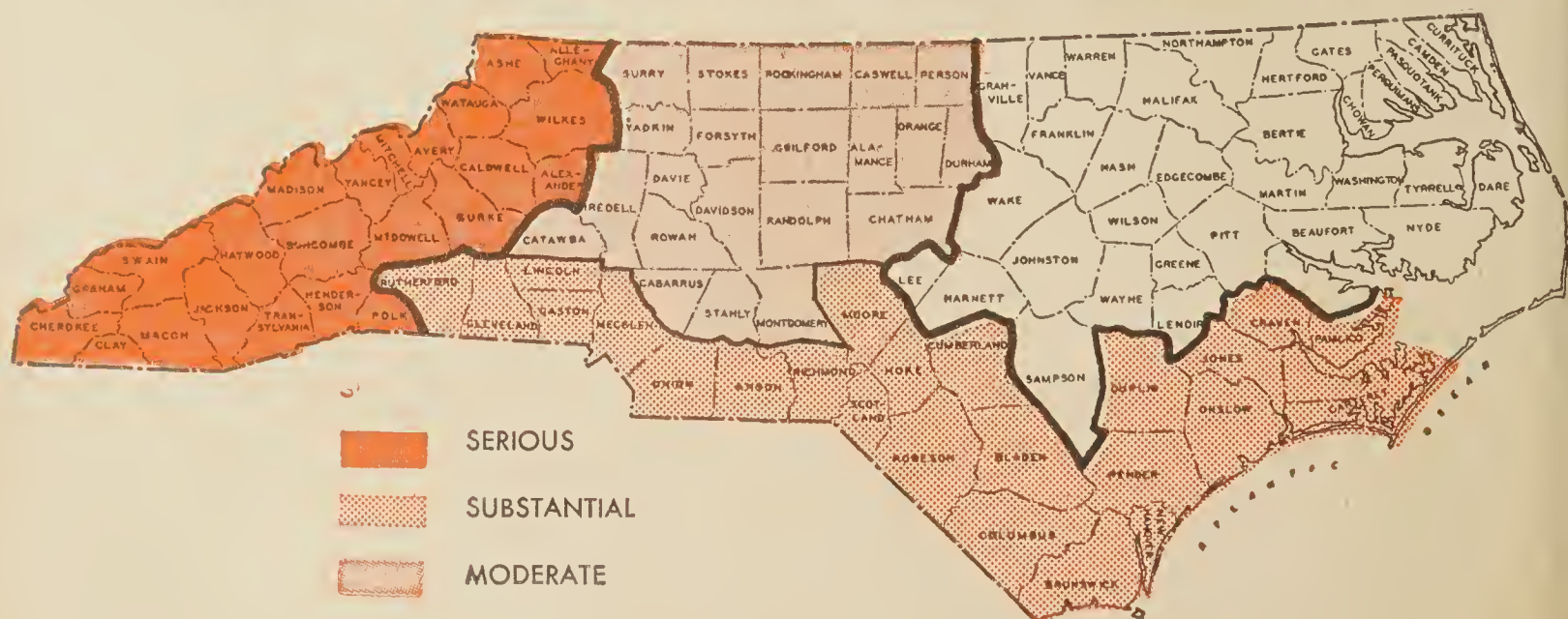
One part of the low-income problem centers around the older people and those who are partially handicapped. The Secretary's report stresses that cooperation with welfare and humanitarian agencies is essential in many of these cases. Little practical aid can be given in the agricultural field.

However, many younger, able-bodied farmers also live on low-income farms. It is with these people that the report is most concerned. First of all, efforts must be made to help them increase their farm income through expansion

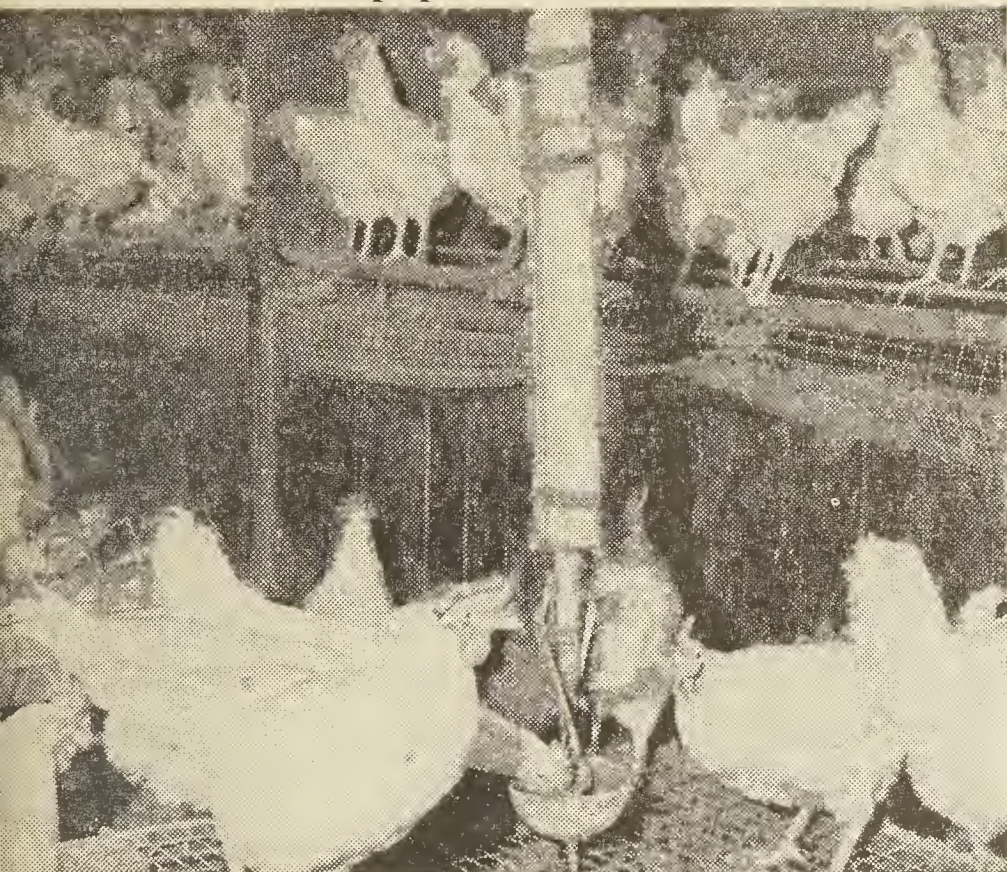
(Continued on Page 19)



USDA's ESTIMATE OF LOW-INCOME FARM AREAS IN N. C.



To maintain top production . . .



Laying Hens Need Plenty of Water

*The formula is one pint of
water to each pound of feed*

Laying hens must have plenty of fresh, clean drinking water to keep up the kind of production that spells increasing profit for the poultry farmer.

After all, an egg is about three-fourths water, which makes a constant source of supply so that hens can have all the water they want to drink—and as often as they want it—one of the most important factors in a successful poultry and egg business.

A laying flock requires water to drink literally every hour of the day. More often than not, an unsatisfactory laying record can be traced right back to a lack of sufficient water, which is usually the result of trying to meet the flock's needs with water pumped and hauled by hand.

It is virtually impossible to meet the water needs of farm animals—whether beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, hogs or laying hens—with the hand-operated pump and old-fashioned water bucket. At best, water will be supplied intermittently on this basis, and the need, as already stated, is for a steady source of supply.

Livestock will gain more on what they eat, and hens will lay more on a given amount of feed if they have plenty of water to drink at the same time. Water has the unique faculty of enabling farm animals and poultry flocks to derive greater nutritional benefit from what they eat, all of which leads to increased production and profit

for the farmer.

An electric water system provides one of the simplest and most economical means of assuring that laying hens will have all the water they need to drink when they are in heavy production. In that connection, it is wise to figure the needs of 100 hens at about six gallons of water a day.

Piping from the source of water to various hen houses should be laid below the frost line. It should enter the hen house through well-insulated boxes to prevent freezing. With a pump of sufficient capacity to circulate water to every hen house, the water may be stored in a reservoir located high up in each house, and gravity fed to the water fountains below.

There are various types of automatic water fountains making use of either float-activated valves opened and closed by the weight of water in the fountain, the relatively newer dew drop type of fountain, or a continuous flow system.

All systems other than the continuous flow type will need to be protected against winter freezing. What has been said so far applies to providing water in the laying house. Water also should be supplied in the ranges where hens exercise and feed during the day.

Only well-watered birds, then, can be well fed. For every pound of feed consumed, a laying hen must drink two pints of water. It is not enough, however, merely to supply enough running water for the needs of the flock.

Water can become dangerous to poultry unless it is adequately protected against the ever-present possibility of contamination. Outbreaks of acute illness have occurred among flocks after drinking water from an unprotected source.

Fountains should be placed at least two feet above the floor level to keep the water clean. If the water fountains are installed too close to the floor, hens will scratch litter from the floor into the water, causing it to become loaded with harmful bacteria. Water fountains or troughs need a guard or reel to discourage roosting and keep bird droppings from getting into the water.

To sustain production, it is necessary that sufficient water outlets be provided, so that even the most timid birds may be assured of obtaining the water they require.

In narrow hen houses, it is a good idea to provide a water fountain about every 15 feet throughout the length of the building. In houses 24 feet wide or wider, water fountains should be placed on both sides of the pit which catches droppings.

An automatic water system providing for the needs of laying hens should be equipped to handle overflow, should something go wrong in the system temporarily. An excellent solution is to install a floor drain under each water fountain, connected either by means of a drain tile or excavation under the hen house floor.

New Westinghouse DEEP DOOR FREEZER



Holds 107 Packages in Door Alone!

Open this 14 cu. ft. Westinghouse Freezer and you'll find space for 490 lbs. of food—107 cartons, packages and juice cans in the new Deep Door alone!

Automatic Juice Can Dispenser stores 25 cans . . . releases them one at a time. Adjustable Door Shelves hold 14 packages each—all labels are easy to read. There's even an Ice Cream Keeper that conditions up to 1½ gallons of ice cream for easy spooning.

Here are other features that make this new Westinghouse Freezer an outstanding value: "See-Through" Inner Doors that also serve as handy loading shelves; Roll-Out Storage Drawer; Pastry Rack; Slide-Out Tray; Freez-File; special Quick-Freeze Compartment.

Model UFH-140 . . . 14 cubic feet

YOU CAN BE SURE...IF IT'S Westinghouse

SEE YOUR NEAREST WESTINGHOUSE DEALER

Community Celebration Follows Dedication of New Telephone Co-op

A tour of the new Pinetown Dial Office building, dinner, music and speeches were the order of the evening when the Tri-County Telephone Membership Corporation was officially "cut-over" in Pinetown on May 17. The Tri-County TMC is the newest addition to North Carolina's fast-growing list of telephone co-ops.

After a barbecue dinner, an overflow crowd of some 200 community-minded citizens adjourned to the Pinetown School auditorium, where they were entertained before the formal program with musical renditions by Miss Rosa Gray Hamilton's Talent Group and the Shiloh Baptist Quartet.



Mrs. Allen Bateman tries out a wall phone in exchange building. She has a phone at home, number 7-2175.

E. P. Holmes, North Carolina author and telephone engineer for the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority, served as master of ceremonies for the formal program, and the group was welcomed by T. R. Tyler, president of the cooperative's board of directors.

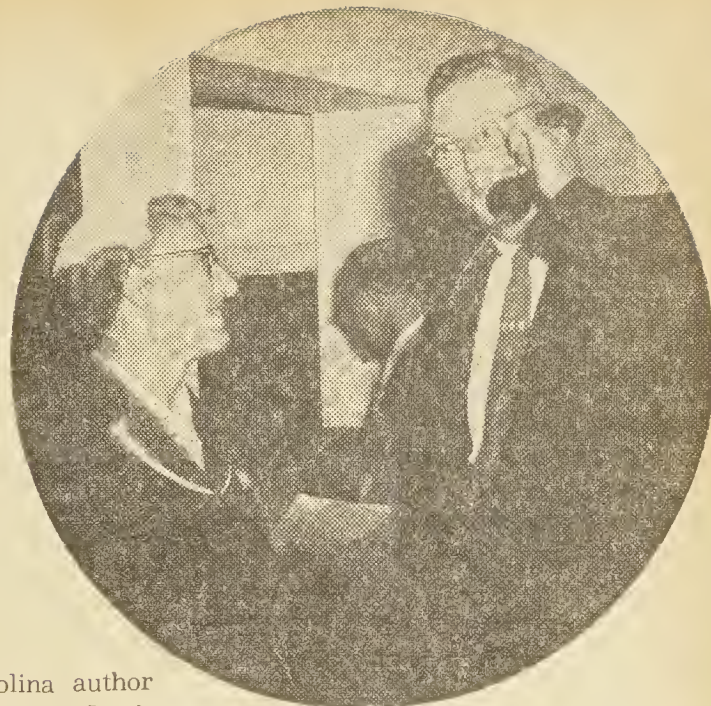
The principal address of the evening was delivered by William T. Crisp, executive manager and general counsel, Tarheel Electric Membership Association. Crisp praised the group for their team-work. "You folks deserve a lot of credit," he said. "You were unable to get something you needed from any existing source, so you rolled up your sleeves and built your own telephone system. Now that system is virtually complete and you own it. In many respects, you stand now where the electric cooperatives stood a few years ago."

He cautioned the group to "never forget this is your business. I urge you to work for it and protect it as you would a personal enterprise. And it will need protection, don't forget that. There are those who will condemn what you have done here, and do everything they can to destroy your business. You cannot hope to survive unless you stand ready to defend what you know to be right."

The only note of anxiety in the evening's program came from E. C. Weitzell, Chief, Telephone Operations & Loan Division, REA. He reminded the audience that the system was designed for over 600 subscribers, and it now has only 221 who have paid their membership fees. "Your project cannot pay its way," he said, "unless you actually sign and serve more subscribers."

Reports since the cut-over celebration indicate that Weitzell's fears may be overcome. A number of new subscribers have been added now that the system is in operation.

A dramatic element was added to the evening's program when John A. Win-



First call from the Pinetown exchange was placed to Senator Scott by John Winfield. Looking on is Mrs. Elizabeth Hackett, a Tri-County director.

field, of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, placed the first long distance call over the new system to Senator W. Kerr Scott in Washington, D. C. Amplifiers placed throughout the auditorium enabled the audience to hear both ends of the conversation. North Carolina's Junior Senator told the members of the new co-op that rural telephones have always been of the utmost interest to him and that he has continually fought for them. "It has been a long fight," he said, "to get the Pinetown exchange. I'm mighty proud of you folks."

The joyous celebration on this May evening was the climax to a five-year struggle on the part of this community to bring telephones into their homes. The first organized meeting of the co-op was held in March, 1950, in the offices of the Woodstock Electric Membership Corporation at Belhaven. Ninety-six people attended this meeting, and before the meeting ended, eighteen of them paid a \$5 membership fee. Plans were made at this time to canvass parts of Beaufort, Hyde, and Washington counties to obtain applications.

Like many best-laid plans, however, the organization almost died until the Belhaven Chamber of Commerce breathed new life into it in 1952. This group, together with the committee appointed earlier, met and planned a mass meeting, to which a member of the NCREA would be invited in an advisory capacity. The meeting was held in the Belhaven School in February, 1952, and was attended by some 300 interested people. Sixty new applications for mem-

(Continued on Page 24)

You can build this refrigerated EGG STORAGE ROOM

KEEPING EGGS in tip-top condition for marketing—especially during the warm summer months—poses a problem for most farmers and poultrymen if refrigerated storage facilities are not available. By the very nature of the product, eggs deteriorate rapidly if not cooled within a short time after they are produced.

Any man, who is handy with tools and well-acquainted with building construction commonly employed on the farm, by following the professional guidance of a local commercial refrigeration dealer can help build his own egg refrigeration storage plant with a minimum amount of expense.

Naturally, the size and capacity of the facilities together with the type materials used in its construction, will influence the overall cost. However, the average farmer can lop off a good-sized chunk from the initial cost by putting his good right hand to work with the hammer and saw.

According to data compiled by Frigidaire Division of General Motors, Kansas State University and Ohio State University, general requirements for the average size egg-producing farm call for a structure about 7-1/3 feet wide and 11-1/3 feet long, with a peaked roof. This roof should be well ventilated so that during the summer months a natural draft will reduce temperature of the ceiling of the storage room below. For instance, if the flat roof of a re-

frigerated room is exposed to direct sunlight, it can very easily reach a surface temperature of 120 degrees (F.) or more even though the surrounding air temperature is only about 90 degrees.

Thus by employing a well-ventilated, peaked roof, the refrigeration load on the egg storage room is substantially reduced and will help save on daily operating expense. Walls exposed to the sun should be painted with white, buff or aluminum paints which will reflect heat and help reduce the refrigeration load.

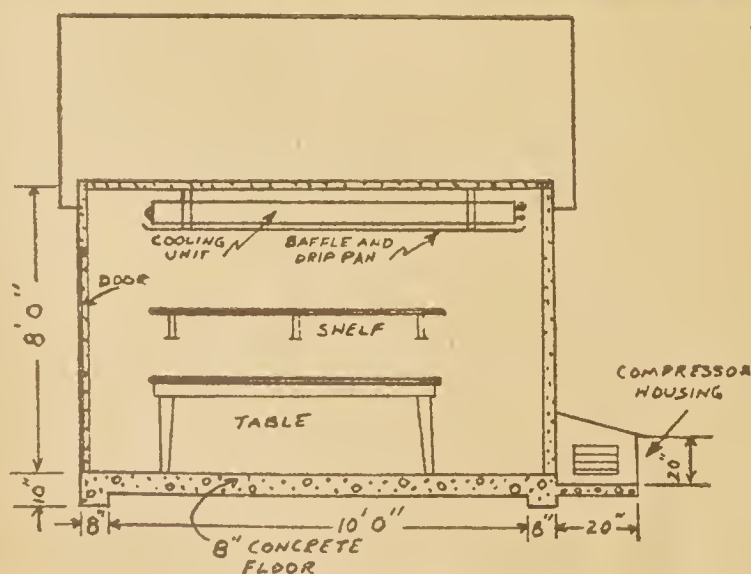
Inside, the refrigerated storage room should have a ceiling at least eight feet high so that ample space is provided for installation of overhead cooling coils. The floor can be constructed of either wood or concrete; however, the latter is preferable. The storage room should be insulated with three inches of cork or its equivalent and properly sealed to afford the most efficient refrigeration. Advice, concerning insulation and sealing, from the local commercial refrigeration dealer will insure a good job. The electric refrigeration compressor is not housed in the storage room proper—but outside in a well-ventilated, weather tight compartment about 20 by 20 inches with a sloping roof secured to one wall of the building.

In planning an installation of this type, provisions have been made for cooling a maximum of one case of eggs per

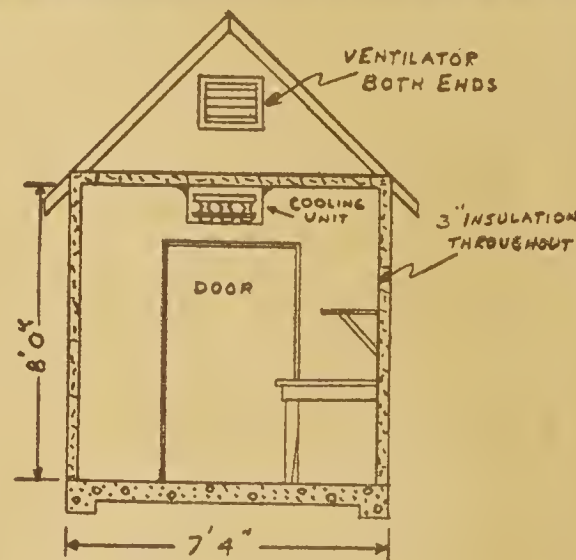
day from 95 degrees (F.) down to 55 degrees. The storage capacity for eggs already cooled to 55 degrees depends upon the physical limitations of the storage room only. Eggs kept at temperatures lower than 55 degrees are prone to sweat when removed from refrigerated storage for shipment to the market. Arrangement of the table work area and shelves can be varied as required by the user.

Refrigeration equipment which will operate a farm egg cooler of this capacity consists of a one-fourth horsepower reciprocating compressor, equipped with an oversized electric motor and slow-speed pulley. This arrangement is necessary to maintain proper "balance" because the operating refrigerant pressure of the system is higher than the normal range permissible with this size machine. The compressor is hooked up with a finned gravity-type cooling unit 25 inches wide, seven inches high and 108 inches long, and equipped with an expansion valve and other necessary accessories. Package units, designed especially for egg rooms, are also available. Cost of the necessary refrigeration equipment is approximately \$300.

To avoid drippage of moisture onto the table below the cooling unit, a suitable baffle and drain pan should be placed beneath the cooling coil. Standard low pressure control, provided as a part of the compressor, will govern temperatures within the required limits. A drain from the pan beneath the coil should be built to carry the moisture to the concrete floor. However, if the floor is constructed of wood, this drain should be directed outside.

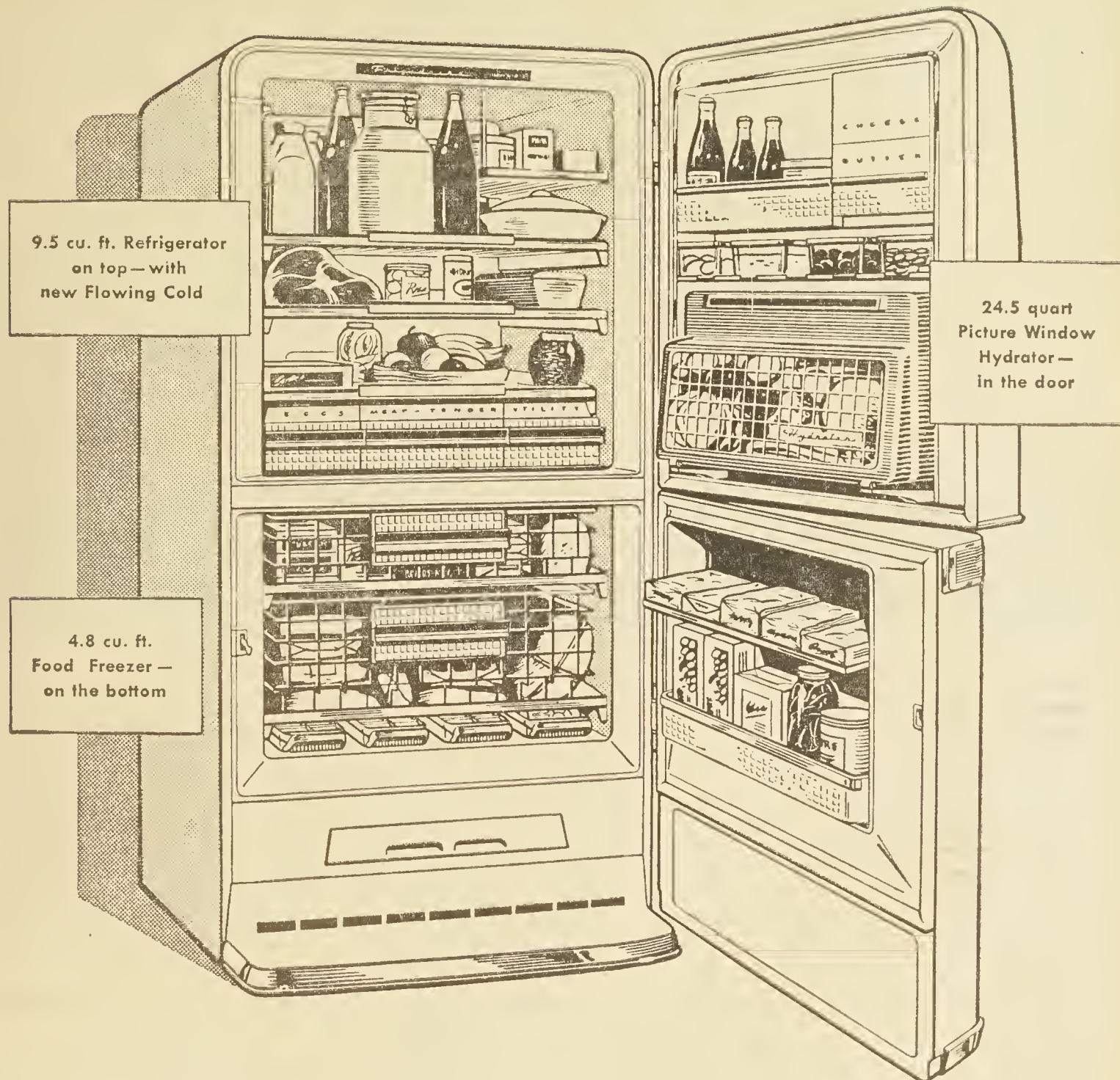


(Cross Section)



(Longitudinal Section)

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9.5 cu. ft. Refrigerator
on top — with
new Flowing Cold

24.5 quart
Picture Window
Hydrator —
in the door

4.8 cu. ft.
Food Freezer —
on the bottom

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stores food the way
farm families use it!

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We placed the refrigerator on top where all food glides out in plain view on Roll-to-You Shelves. The Egg, Meat and Utility Drawers slide out. And new Flowing Cold chills food faster, in more even cold.

We put the Hydrator in the door to swing down waist high for easy use. Pantry-Door stores butter, cheese, bottles, jars and left-overs.

We built the freezer at the bottom to store 169 lbs. of frozen food in two gliding baskets. Juice can tray plus Quick-Cubelet and two Quickcube Trays. Handy frozen food selection in the door.

In color . . . Sherwood Green, Stratford Yellow or Snowy White. Pay as little as \$5.38 weekly after minimum down payment. See your Frigidaire Dealer for exact terms today!

See Frigidaire
Food Freezers, too!

Protect farm foods in storage with upright and chest-type Frigidaire Food Freezers.


Frigidaire

Built and backed by General Motors

Here's a

Rural Fire Protection Plan

that will work as well in your county as in Wake . . .

Recently a fire broke out at a big lumber company in the small community of Bailey in rural Wake County. A year ago, it would have resulted in the loss of thousands of dollars worth of lumber and facilities. But a hurried call to Zebulon—eight miles away—brought the local rural fire department to the scene in time to keep damage to a minimum.

The company was a member of the rural fire protective organization, and supported it financially; nevertheless, it was so gratified by the quick, efficient action of the firemen that it sent a check for \$250 to the fire department.

The lumber company was just one of the many rural property owners who have benefitted in recent months from the newly-formed rural fire departments. These volunteer organizations are providing effective fire protection for the first time in rural Wake County. And in doing so they are setting a pattern that can be followed throughout the state.

The plan is the outgrowth of the efforts of R. O. Heater, Raleigh businessman and former chairman of the Wake County Board of Commissioners. Long convinced that rural people needed and would welcome a mutual fire protection plan, he set about to convince his fellow board members that the county should take the lead in getting one started.

Two years and thousands of words

later, he was successful. The commissioners adopted a resolution that provided for financial aid to communities which would set up rural fire departments.

The resolution called for the establishment of a "Wake County Fire Districts Commission," composed of one member of the board of commissioners, the county civil defense director and a fire chief from one of the participating



Col. David Hardee, Civilian Defense Director who set up the Wake program.

community fire departments. The commission has overall supervision of the program.

Any community in the county may qualify for the program by meeting certain minimum standards. The community must first organize and incorporate a rural fire department. Then it must raise funds to buy the minimum equipment and secure a fire house. The equipment consists of a truck capable of carrying 200-500 gallons of water, a pump with a capacity of at least 60 gallons per minute, and miscellaneous other fire fighting tools. A total of \$3,500 will usually buy the minimum equipment required.

After the minimum equipment has been inspected, the community qualifies for financial aid from the county. So long as the department continues to meet the standards, the community receives \$100 per month for maintenance of equipment, purchase of new tools, etc.

Each community fire department serves an area of approximately eight miles. If the local department can't handle a fire alone, other rural departments are called to the scene.

Each department has at least ten active members, all non-paid volunteers, and carries out regular drills. Fires usually are reported by telephone, and the fire fighters are alerted by an electric siren.



Most fires can be extinguished by the water carried on the truck. If not, the trucks carry generators and pumps that can utilize whatever water is at hand, such as creeks, farm ponds, etc.

Once a rural fire department has been organized, it is important that rural people support it. Usually they are asked to join and provide some financial help. At Zebulon, for example, the membership fee in the department is \$15; once they have joined, members pay one dollar a year per tobacco acre dues. It then costs them nothing when fire calls are made.

Calls to the property of non-members are answered, but they are charged a nominal amount for the service.

The resolution creating the Wake County organization was passed by the commissioners in September, 1954. The job of setting up the mechanics of the program and coordinating it fell to Col. David L. Hardee, Civilian Defense Director for Wake County.

Col. Hardee found the rural people enthusiastic. Fund-raising drives began immediately in several communities, sparked by farm and civic organizations. Now, only eight months later, five communities have qualified for the program and two others are almost ready. By the end of the year, fire protection should be county-wide. Already, for many property owners, the program has paid off.

What Wake County has done, any county can do. Wake does, of course, have advantages that may not exist in every county. There are a number of small towns, for example, that already had volunteer fire organizations. These were of considerable help in setting up the new program. Wake has a full time Civilian Defense Director who "sells" and coordinates the program. And Wake has a sympathetic Board of County Commissioners.

But in the main, the program is adaptable. Certainly it is needed. On most farms, fire fighting equipment just does not exist. Over half of North Carolina's farms do not even have running water.

Setting Up Your Program

The task of organizing an effective program is not as staggering as it first appears. Basically, it is a community endeavor, not too much different from building a recreation room or Grange Hall. If the people in your community are behind the idea, it's bound to succeed.

It is best, of course, to tie your efforts in with those of other communities on a county-wide approach. You can do this by convincing the Board of Commissioners that the program is worthy of financial assistance. In addition to providing aid for the maintenance of equipment, county aid means that fire

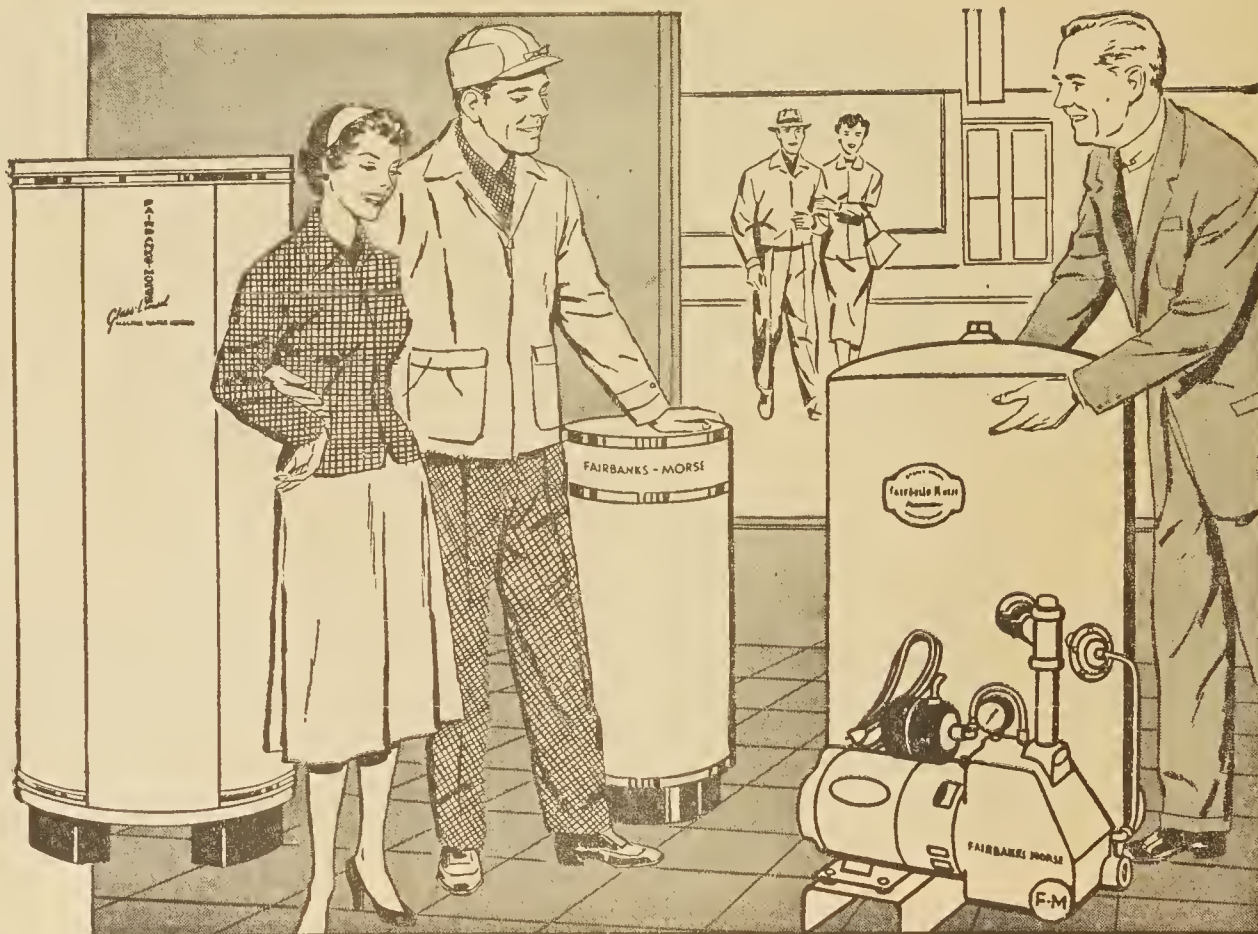
trucks and other facilities will meet and maintain the standards necessary for adequate protection. In Wake County, all equipment is inspected once a year, the fire truck must be driven at least ten miles per month, and certain other safety checks are employed.

But if you find that it is impossible to get county help, you can "go it alone" in your own community. The \$3,500 initial outlay is not beyond the reach of most communities. This amount will purchase a good used fire truck and all the miscellaneous equipment needed.

From time to time the armed services make used trucks available at extremely low prices. Often they can be purchased for as little as \$300. Lists of such surplus equipment are distributed at intervals to civilian defense centers, local fire departments, etc.

Cary, North Carolina, is a very small community with fire-fighting equipment that a large town could well be proud of. An example of the way the town has improved is in the purchase of a 4400 gallon oil tanker which was converted to a fire truck. The tank can be sterilized for the transportation of drinking water to disaster areas.

Under the Wake County plan, communities of any size are eligible to participate in the plan. They do not have to be incorporated. Two other counties, Forsyth and Mecklenburg, have similar programs.



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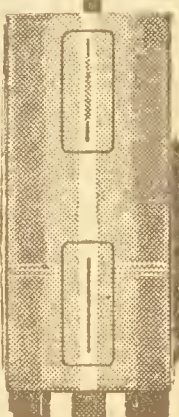
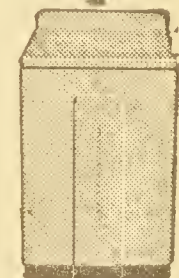
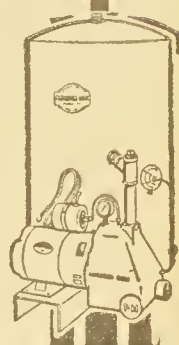
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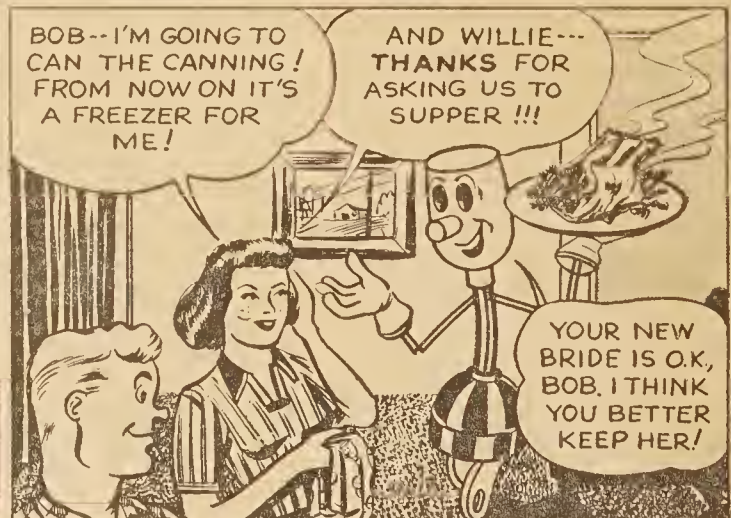
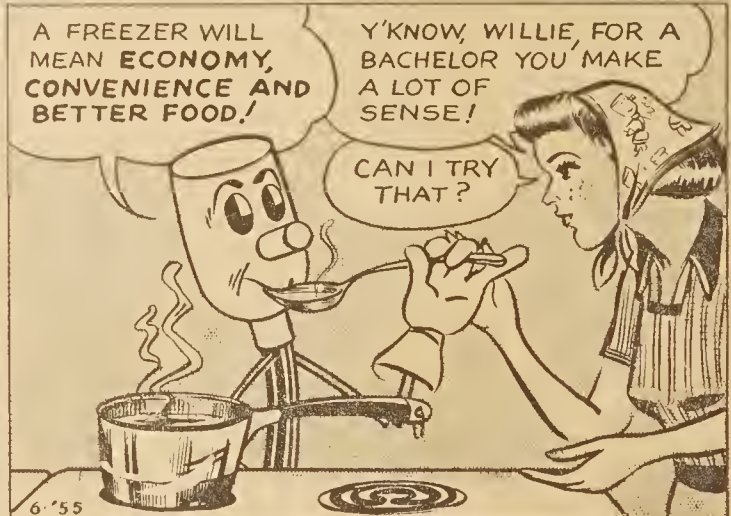
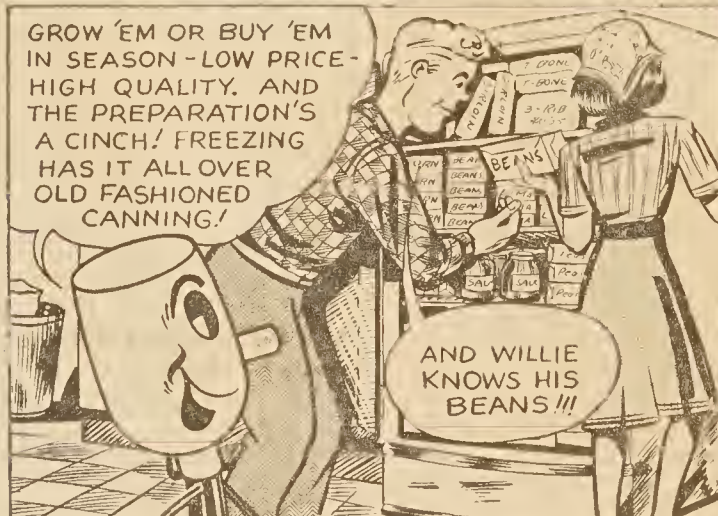
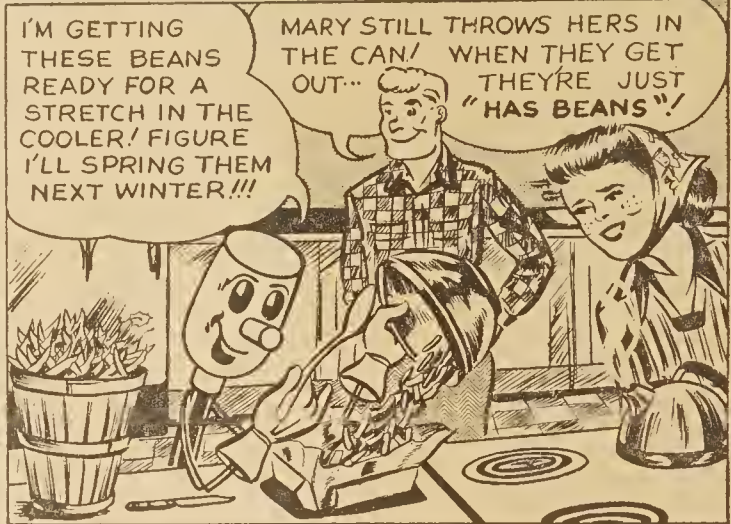
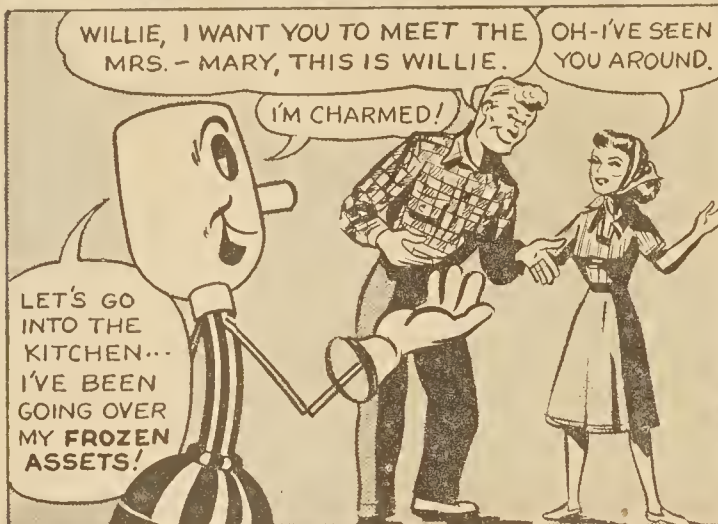
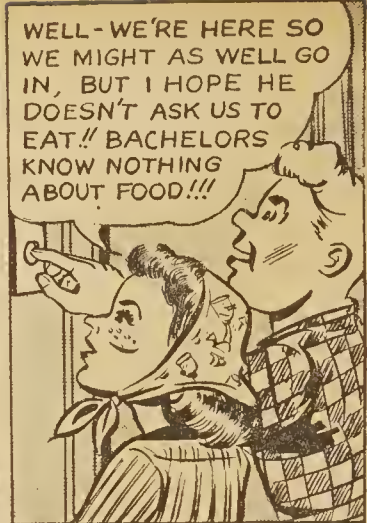
We are buying our first pump———We want to replace our old one———

Name

Address

City State

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LOW-INCOME FARMERS

(Continued from Page 8)

better management and more extensive vocational training.

Second, more effort must be made to provide part-time jobs off the farm. This involves the location of more industry in rural areas, and the expansion and improvement of information services on the jobs that are available.

In North Carolina, this aspect of the program will tie in well with the current emphasis on industrialization. During the past few years, for example, many industries have located in the rural areas of the mountain region. They provide part-time employment for farmers, and full-time job opportunities for other members of his family. As a result, scores of Tar Heel families have been lifted out of the low-income class.

The backbone of the new program, however, centers around increasing farm income. To do this, it is necessary to increase the resources of the small farmer. This cannot be done without a liberalized credit policy.

The report stresses that the major need in this field is for more intermediate-term credit. Such loans generally are not available. A farmer borrows from a bank to purchase equipment or livestock, or to secure a supply of working capital. Usually these loans are drawn for repayment at the end of the year, with the general understanding that the unpaid portion will be renewed.

But it takes more than a year for farm investments to pay off. In many instances the loans cannot be repaid in less than five or seven years. Both the government and commercial lenders should explore means of extending credit for such terms.

Improved credit is also needed for improvement and production loans. Help in financing fertilizer, seed and other items is needed even by efficient farmers, the report says.

Other than off-farm employment and expanded credit, the report dwells chiefly on the need for more extensive research and extension programs. The low-income farmer needs more attention from such technical agencies as the Soil Conservation Service. Vocational training should be emphasized in areas of low-income. More study is needed in the fields of farm and home management, human nutrition and marketing. The channels of information for carrying the results of such study to the farmers should be improved.

The report also notes the value of such programs as community clubs in improving the living standards of low-

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income farmers. Such "self-help" programs should be assisted and aggressively encouraged by the various governmental agencies concerned.

The program is, of course, very general in nature. But the blueprint for carrying it out is given. The Secretary sets forth the legislation that will be needed to authorize the program. He proposes that a "principal officer" of the Department of Agriculture be assigned to administer the program. A progress report will be issued annually.

The program would be put into effect immediately. There are 100 low-income counties in the United States. The Secretary proposed to launch pilot programs in 50 of them this year. At least two of them are expected to be North Carolina counties.

These counties, as yet, have not been designated.

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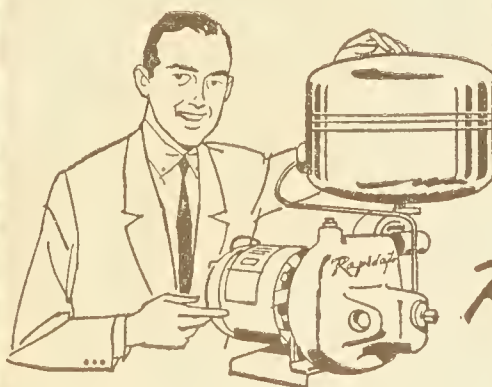
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The Carolina Homemaker

EDITED BY REBEKAH RIVERS



KELVINATOR



Today's model refrigerator (left) is more spacious, quieter, and more convenient than yesterday's model. Defrosts automatically.

Have you noticed the big Refrigerator Revolution?

When electricity was first carried into the rural home, one of the first appliances farm families purchased was an electric refrigerator. And today, many years after the purchase of that first refrigerator, most families still contend that it is their most valued appliance. When the refrigerator came into the kitchen, a new era was born. Gone were the sloppy drain pans, the dirty, wet footprints on clean kitchen floors as another 50-pound cake of ice was dropped into the ice box.

And just as the early model refrigerator antiquated the ice box, so has the newer refrigerator proved revolutionary over its older sisters. A complete face-lifting has been done on that first model, and those of you who are in the market for a new refrigerator this spring have a big treat in store for you. The newer models have countless advantages over the old model you're now using: larger capacity, bigger freezing compartments, separate storage for fruit, meats, vege-

tables, automatic defrosting, quiet operation, and many other "extras" varying with the different manufacturers. Let's take a look at some of the new features.

Automatic Defrosting. Of all the merits offered by the new models, I believe most homemakers will agree that the most captivating is the automatic defrosting unit. This new feature has enabled homemakers to wave a fond good-bye to messy hand-defrosting, always an unpopular home task. One refrigerator manufacturing company states that the automatic defroster was listed first on national surveys as the "most-wanted" feature in the refrigerator by the American homemaker. This same company is offering this new feature, as are many others, in all new models at no extra cost.

The earliest ventures in automatic defrosting were done with the use of electric heaters. Today's models use only the natural heat of the cold-making unit. This method has proved so

effective that ice cream and frozen food stay far below freezing in the defrosting process, and fresh food storage compartments are maintained well within the safe-preservation range.

And what are the advantages of the automatic-defroster to the homemaker? First of all, she enjoys a saving in time. No more waiting for old-fashioned defrosting with the refrigerator door open and the power off. And no more waiting after defrosting while the refrigeration system labors to pull temperatures back down to safe storage level. Yes, automatic defrosting is faster, simpler, safer and more economical.

Roll-out Dairy Shelf. The roll-out dairy shelves in some new models are a wonderful convenience to the homemaker. She can easily select from the contents what she wants without having to remove everything from the shelves.

Revolving Shelves. Another model offers instead of the pull-out shelf, a revolving shelf: The homemaker just

spins the shelf and selects from it what she needs.

In either model, she has the food she needs at her finger-tips, and saves a good many precious minutes during the food preparation period.

Meat Trays. New slide-out meat trays store meat in one place, safely, neatly, and conveniently. They hold an ample supply of meat, and, by storing it in one place, the homemaker can tell at a glance when the supply needs replenishing. Some models have the meat tray extending across the top of the compartment. Others place a deeper compartment to one side of the unit.

Crispers. New polystyrene covers on some crispers seal moisture within the crispers, and at the same time offer a full-width storage space above. They are designed to keep fruits and vegetables always dewy-fresh, no matter what the weather.

Frozen Food Chest. The frozen food chests in the 1955 model refrigerators are far larger than the earlier ones. The newer compartments offer a greater flexibility in frozen food storage. In one model, four shelves are refrigerated for fast-freezing and two shelves are removable to permit storage of bulky, extra-large frozen foods.

Other Storage Facilities

Space. The newer refrigerator models have been designed so as to offer far greater storage space to the homemaker and at the same time, take no more floor and wall space than the earlier models.

Butter and Cheese Chests. Out-front storage space for butter in some models conveniently hold up to a full pound. The doors of this compartment have been specially treated to keep the butter free from odor contamination. Cheese compartments are outfitted with a cellulose sponge moistened with vinegar solution to keep cheese fresh and moist weeks longer. Both butter and cheese compartments have trays styled for table use.

Door Shelves. Easy-to-reach door shelves keep eggs, baby foods, small jars and cans, and all other small items right where you can reach them quickly and easily. A deep bottom shelf in some models is perfect for storing small soft drink bottles, condiments, and often-used sandwich spreads and cheeses.

Juice Fountain. This is a luxury addition to one brand refrigerator. There is space for two kinds of concentrated juice, and the concentrate doesn't even have to be mixed by hand. You just put the concentrate into the juice fountains, and press a button. Just the right amount of cold water, air and concen-

trate measures and mixes automatically, and a spout enables you to pour the juice directly from the fountain.

Egg Racks. Egg racks in the new models are larger than those in previous models. One new refrigerator has a built-in "breakfast bar," with space for eggs, juice containers, and a container that holds a full pound of bacon. All of these are stored in one bracket of the refrigerator, so that gathering of breakfast food is simplified.

Wire Fruit Basket. A new made-to-order place for generous storage of fruits is found in most of the new models. The basket is designed to protect fruit from being bruised in storage as well as keeping it fresh and flavorful.

Banana Bins. Bananas can be stored in the refrigerator in the new banana bins in some model refrigerators. The bin keeps the bananas at exactly the

right temperature where they will be fresh and flavorful.

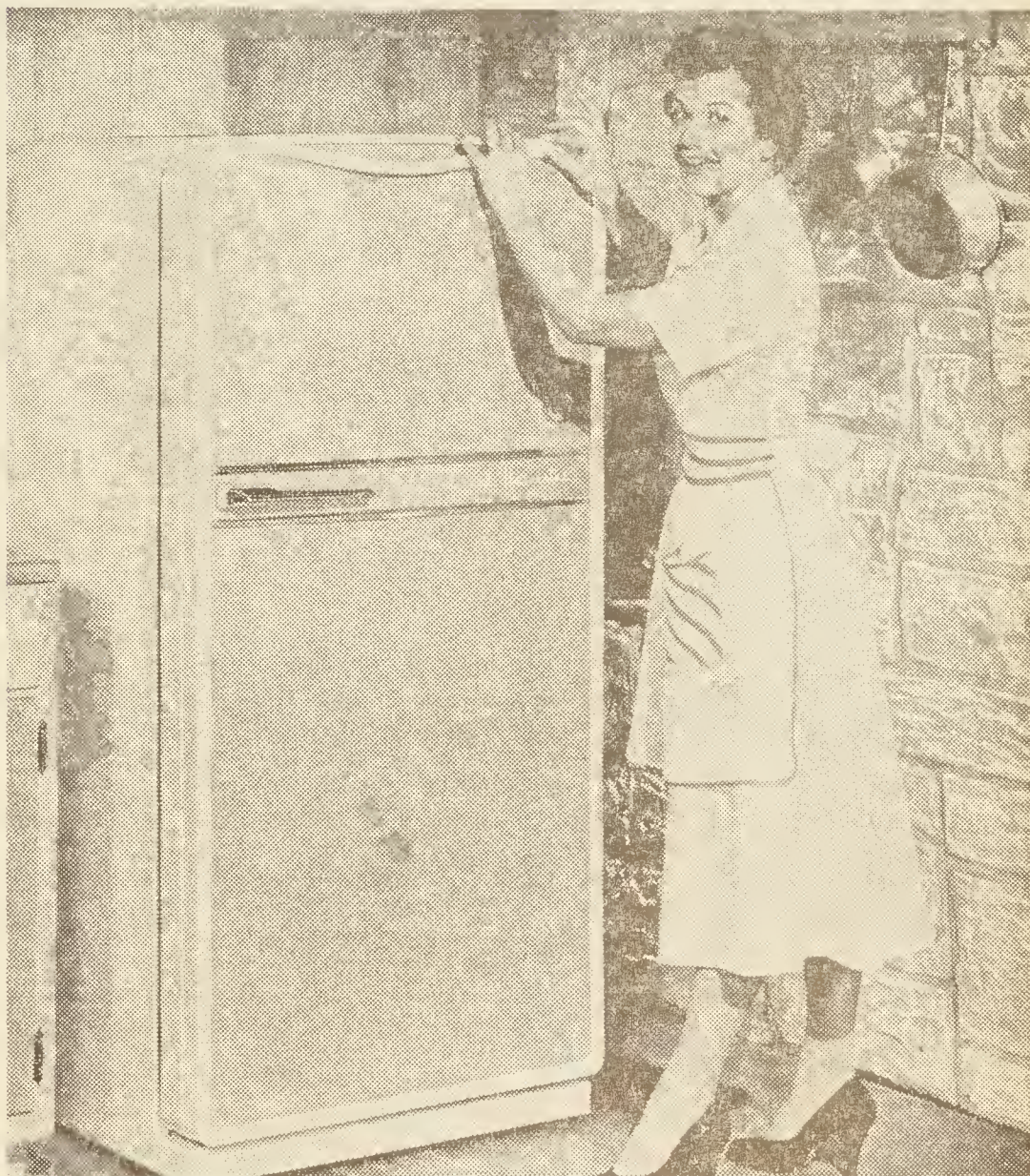
Ice Cube Trays. The newer models hold a storehouse of ice cubes, and most trays now have a built-in release lever to pop out the cubes.

Ice Cream Keeper. This is located at the top of the freezer shelf in one model, and holds economical large one-half gallon containers of your favorite ice cream.

Freezer Wrap Dispenser. This is a convenient addition to a leading refrigerator manufacturer's 1955 line: A full 12-inch roll of freezer wrapping right in the door where it's always handy.

Color. If You're redoing your kitchen this spring, you might be interested in looking at the new colored refrigerators now on the market. One manufacturer offers refrigerators in pink, green, yellow, grey, blue and beige. Still another

(Continued on Page 24)

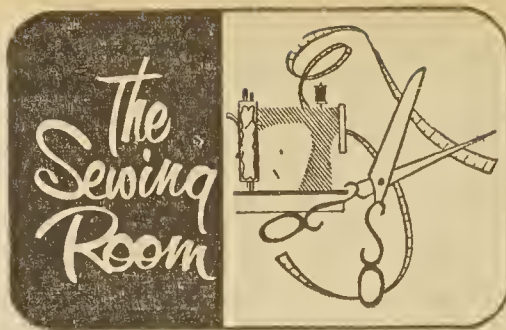


INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

Homemakers who are tired of the all-white refrigerator can now have a colored unit. The above model can be decorated to match kitchen decor by adding a vinyl periphery trim. Another model can be bought in pink, green, yellow, grey, blue.



2269. Widely flared princess dress can be worn alone, with a blouse, or teamed with its own brief Peter Pan collared, short-sleeved bolero. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16: Dress bolero, 4¾ yds. 39-in.



2662. Sleeveless, Peter Pan collared, flare-skirted style can be made with raglan sleeves, for a tailored, casual look. Either way, you'll love its useful, youthful smartness. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16: 3¾ yds. 35-in.



3070. V-necked, side-buttoned all-in-one cul casual can be made in a wink without waistline seam, has smart button-shouldered styling, to make it wonderfully easy-to-sew! Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16: 3½ yds. 35-in.

Send **THIRTY-FIVE CENTS** (in coins, no stamps) for each pattern (above) to: **CAROLINA FARMER, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York** **SPRING-SUMMER FASHION BOOK, 25c Additional.**

We're Spring Cleaning Our Pattern Leaflets

At certain seasons of the year, an office, just like a house, must have a good cleaning. And your homemaking staff is now in the process of doing just that to our offices.

We find that we have a good many odds and ends—pattern leaflets, booklets, directions for this and that—which some of you may not have written for when they were first offered. For that reason, we are running the attached "spring cleaning" coupon before we have to clear our files and start with a new stock of patterns, etc., for our homemakers. If any of the patterns appeal to you, clip the coupon and mail it to us not later than the 15th of July. After that date, none of the orders can be filled.

We're leaving a space on this coupon for your comments on the kind of patterns we've been offering. If there's something particular you'd like to see in the pattern pages, here's your chance to let us know.

Special Spring Cleaning Pattern Order Form

Please send without charge pattern leaflets and/or booklets I have indicated below. I am enclosing a **STAMPED, SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE** for the patterns I have checked. (Note: Send one envelope for every three patterns.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crocheted Hat | <input type="checkbox"/> Knitted Doily |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crocheted Gloves | <input type="checkbox"/> Man's Argyle Pullover |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Doily with Linen Center | <input type="checkbox"/> Swedish Weaving |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Panda | <input type="checkbox"/> Stocking Cap |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Harlequin Sweater | <input type="checkbox"/> Bottle Warmer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diamond Shaped Doily | <input type="checkbox"/> Baby Bib |

Booklets

- ☐ "Easy Way to Chase Dirt"
☐ "Breakfast in the Modern Reducing Diet"

Name

Electric Membership Corporation

Comments on Pattern Service.....

.....

.....

Address coupons to Rebekah Rivers, Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

Notice: Do not order dress patterns from this address.

Over the Lines With Becky

Tea Tips

Do you have trouble keeping your tea fresh? Perhaps your container isn't air-tight—it should be to insure freshness. Keep that container clean and well-seasoned. To season: Take 1 to 2 teaspoons of tea from the package or empty a few tea bags into the cannister or container. Then close it, shake a few seconds, and put it away. After a couple of days, remove the tea and throw it away. It's ready for a lifetime's use. Store tea in a cool, dry place on a shelf away from heat, moisture, direct sunlight and strong odors.

Cottage Cheese Dish

Nutritionists tell us that cottage cheese is a very important diet food: It contains calcium, riboflavin, and thiamine; and at the same time, its calory value is low for those on a reducing diet. Here's an interesting cottage cheese dish you might like to spring on the family:

Tuna-Cheese Pinwheels

Filling:

- 1 12-ounce package cottage cheese
- 1 7-ounce can flaked tuna fish
- 1 green onion, with stem, finely minced

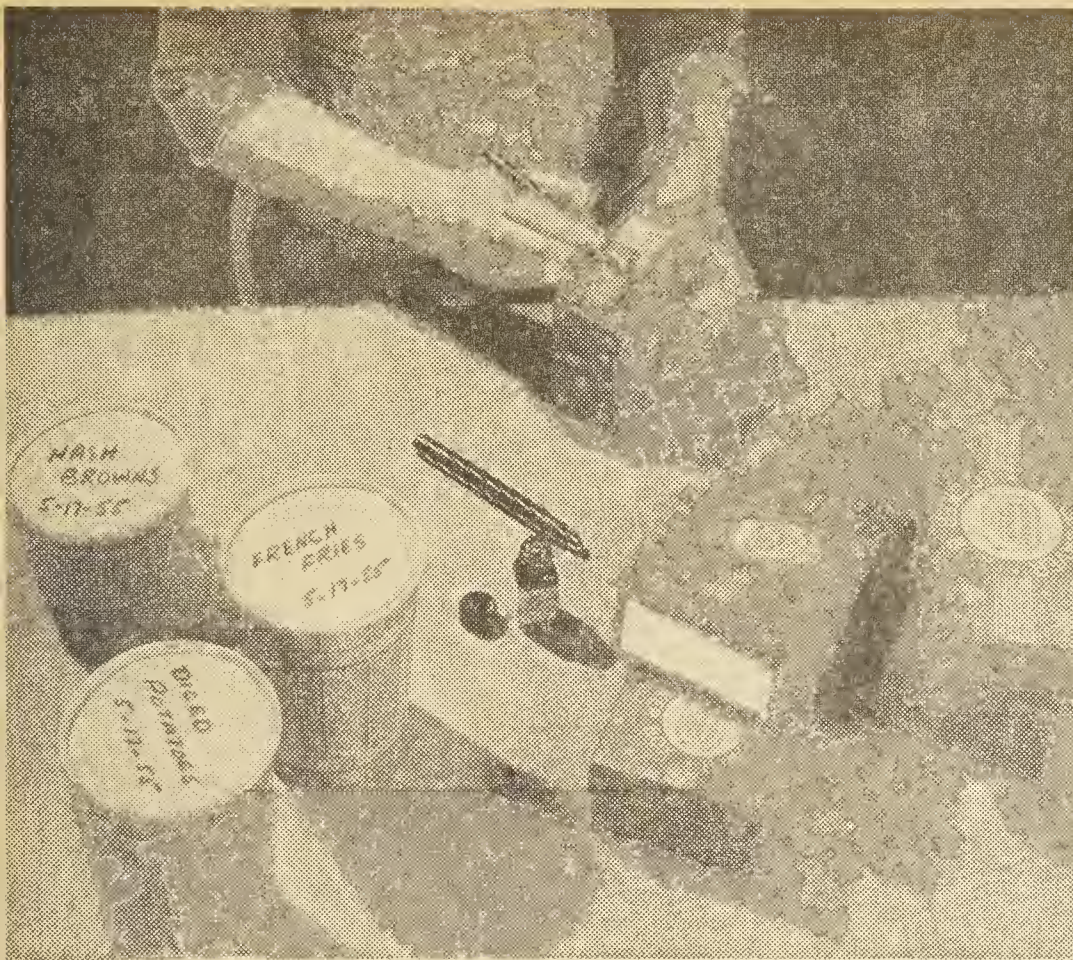
Mushroom Sauce:

- 1 4-ounce can mushrooms, with juices
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 2 tablespoons flour
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ⅓ teaspoon pepper
- ½ cup milk

Make your favorite biscuit dough or use prepared mix (using about 2 cups flour in your own recipe or 2 cups mix). Combine cheese, tuna and onion. Roll dough ¼ inch thick, spread with cheese mixture. Roll as for jelly roll. Cut in ½ inch; place 1 inch apart on greased cookie sheet. Bake 20-25 minutes in 250° oven. To make sauce: Cook mushrooms in butter for several minutes in 250° oven. To make sauce: cook mushroom juice and milk. Stir constantly over low heat until thickened. Pour over pinwheels. Serve.

Baby Your Face

The best facial in the world is just this simple: Good washing with soap and water. Wet your face with warm water, work up a lather with face cloth or hands, and massage the soap in thoroughly. Then rinse with warm water, and splash with cold.



Potatoes Offer Excellent Freezing Possibilities for Convenient Meals

Potatoes offer excellent freezing possibilities for the housewife looking for convenience and speed in her meal preparation. Cooked potatoes, both white and sweet, rate high today on the list of vegetables well suited for freezing.

Freezer specialists suggest the following basic rules for preparing the potato for the freezer:

1. Do not overcook potatoes for the freezer; in fact, slight undercooking is preferred for most potato products.
2. If potatoes are to be used in any combination dish which is to be frozen, such as soups or stew, the potatoes should be slightly underdone since they tend to soften during freezer storage.
3. Like other prepared foods, cooked potatoes should be seasoned slightly. Additional seasonings should be added before serving.
4. Do not attempt to freeze salad.

Combine these basic rules with the specific instructions given below to insure tempting everyday potato dishes.

White Potatoes

French Fried. Cut potato strips rather small and fry quickly to light brown. Cool on absorbent paper, package in rigid container, and place in freezer. When ready to serve, spread

out on baking sheet and heat about 10-15 minutes in hot oven (425°-450°F.). Watch carefully.

Hashed-Brown. Prepare as for table use, frying to a light brown, then cool and package in rigid container. To serve, heat as for French-fried, using baking pan or casserole instead of baking sheet.

Mashed. Cook, then mash, adding milk and butter as usual. (Add beaten egg white for added fluffiness, if desired. May also be frozen in patty form.) Cool and spoon into rigid containers. Remove from freezer and heat in top of double boiler. Stir or whip, if necessary, to regain light texture, and serve immediately. Re-heat patties in oven, adding fat to pan. With care, these may be fried over low heat.

New. Using only very small potatoes, boil in jackets and peel. Cool and pack in freezer bag or containers. When ready to serve, thaw slightly in container and re-heat in moderate oven.

Stuffed-baked. Using good quality baking potatoes, bake as usual, halve, scoop potato from shell and mash. Add cream or milk, butter and seasonings, fold in beaten egg white, if de-

(Continued on Page 24)

TELEPHONE CO-OP

(Continued from Page 11)

Following the meeting, extensive canvassing was begun by the initial committee. By April of that year, 350 applications for membership were obtained and the survey was submitted to the local telephone company, Carolina Telephone and Telegraph, in the presence of the State Utilities Commission in Raleigh. The survey was not accepted and the committee returned to the community to canvass further and coordinate its survey preparatory to incorporating and applying for an REA loan.

As a result of boundary settlements made with Carolina Telephone and Telegraph, the connecting company, 116 members were lost and it was necessary to replace them.

The cooperative was finally incorporated as the Tri-County Telephone Membership Corporation on December 11, 1952. And on the following day, the co-op petitioned the North Carolina REA for permission to apply for a \$255,000 loan. Additional funds were petitioned later, and in December, 1953, a loan of \$340,000 was approved by the Rural Electrification Administration.

During early 1954, more engineering surveys were made, and in October of the same year, actual construction of lines was begun. By cut-over time, there were 221 paid subscribers with prospects steadily growing.

William W. Bulluck, is now serving as joint-manager of the Woodstock Electric Membership Corporation and the new Tri-County TMC. Central offices for the telephone co-op will be for the present in the Woodstock Electric office in Belhaven. The new company has three exchanges: Pike Road, Pine-town and Sidney.

The cooperative's present board of directors are: T. R. Tyner, president; C. H. Wallace, vice-president, Elizabeth B. Hackett, secretary-treasurer; H. R. Osborne, and S. R. Respass.

REFRIGERATORS

(Continued from Page 21)

leading manufacture has a refrigerator that can be decorated to match kitchen decor. A vinyl periphery trim can be added to match the kitchen color scheme.

When buying a new model, remember to consider the basic principles of wise-appliance buying you practiced when you bought the first model: Buy from a reliable dealer, study basic designs and construction, decide which added features you really need, buy a model large enough to serve your family adequately.

Rural Exchange

RATES—10c PER WORD, CASH WITH ORDER. NO STAMPS

• AGENTS, OPPORTUNITIES

ADDRESS OUR CIRCULARS in long-hand. Start immediately. \$1 brings supply of circulars. Hi-Way Furniture, Rantoul, Illinois.

SELL HOLY BIBLES. Midget Size. \$4 for \$1. Postpaid. E. C. Craddock, Box 89, Price, N. C.

\$25 TO \$50 WEEKLY, addressing, mailing our literature. Samples, details and starting instructions, 25c. Write Leff Sales Company, Kawkawlin, Michigan.

GROW MUSHROOMS. Cellar, shed. Spare, full time, year round. We pay \$3.50 lb. WE PAID Babbitt \$4,165 in few weeks. FREE BOOK. Write MUSHROOMS, Dept. 247, 2954 Admiral Way, Seattle, Washington.

LEARN TO WRITE stories for magazines and television. Details free. Will Lozier, 134-25 Cherry Ave., Flushing 55, New York.

• FOR SALE

NEW-USED BOOKS: 12 different (retail value \$3), sellout price \$1. Literature samples 11c. Persil, 436 New York Avenue, Brooklyn 25, New York.

CHECK YOUR LAND for Uranium. New Geigerscopes. \$3 each postpaid. Guaranteed to work. Leeway, Mountain View-CF-1, Oklahoma.

POTATOES

(Continued from Page 23)

sired. Refill shells and sprinkle with cheese. To freeze, place in top-opening containers if tops are rounded, or in freezer bags or containers if halves are put together. Bake from frozen state in 375°F. oven until heated through and browned.

Sweet Potatoes

Mashed or Sliced. Select fully mature potatoes, wash and cook until soft. Cool, peel, then mash or slice. (To preserve color, dip slices into citric acid or lemon juice solution. If mashing, dip in solution first.) Cool, then package in freezer containers. To serve, heat as for mashed white potatoes.

Candied. Prepare and candy potatoes as for table use. Cool and pack in rigid containers, then cover with cold syrup. To serve, thaw slightly in container, place in casserole and bake in 375°F. oven until heated through and browned.

• WANTED TO BUY

DO YOU HAVE an old auto stored away? Here's your opportunity to convert it into cash. Highest prices paid for early models. Also want steam-powered tractors. Write complete information, price wanted, to J. J. Malpass, Burgaw, N. C.

WATCHES WANTED. Any condition. Also broken jewelry, spectacles, dental gold, diamonds, silver. Cash sent promptly. Mail articles. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lowe's, Holland Building, St. Louis 1, Missouri.

\$300 FOR YOUR CHILD'S photo, all ages, if used for advertising purposes. •Send one small photo for approval. Print child's and mother's name, address on back. Returned 15 days. No obligation. ADVERTISERS PHOTOS, 6000-CNF Sunset, Hollywood 28, California.

• POULTRY AND FOWL

SPECIAL OFFER! 100 broiler chicks, \$3.95; 200 for \$7. Quick COD shipments. Rauch Chicks, Kleinfeltersville 112, Pa.

FINEST QUALITY—LOWEST PRICES! AAA Assorted Heavy Breeds \$7.95 per 100, our choice sex-breed (positively no leghorns) C.O.D. AAA Heavy Breeds, all one kind our choice, guaranteed straight run as hatched, \$8.95 per 100. AAA New Hampshire Reds, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Wyandottes, Barred-Crosses (egg production type), your choice these wonderful heavy breeds straight run as hatched, \$10.95 per 100. AAA Heavy Breed Pullets \$17.95 per 100. Also Black Giants, White Giants, Silver-laced Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Light Brahmas \$13.95 per 100 as hatched. These Extra Heavy Special Breed Pullets, \$19.95 per 100. S. C. White Leghorn (Large English Type Ghostly Strain) Pullets \$24.95 per 100. Also Brown Leghorns, Black Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Anconas, ALL PULLETS, \$26.95 per 100. Fifteen bronze or White Holland Broad-breasted Turkey Poults \$12. Fifteen Beltsville White Turkey Poults, \$10. Twelve Giant Pekin Ducklings, \$4.50. 100% Bloodtested. 100% Live. Delivery Guaranteed. Prompt shipment. RUBY BABY CHICKS, Dept NCREA, Norfolk, Va. Phone Madison 29040.

Hale!

INCURABLE

The mental cases most difficult to cure are the persons who are crazy about themselves.

* * *

REAL GONE

The teacher was giving her class an example of ancient language. "Now, Gene," she said to a pupil, "give me an example of a modern-day sentence which conveys the meaning, 'Thou art good.'"

The pupil paused for a few moments of meditation, then his face brightened up with sudden understanding as he said: "I dig you, cat; you're real crazy!"



A TRUE FACT

Our forefathers ran a farm with less machinery than we need to run a lawn!

* * *

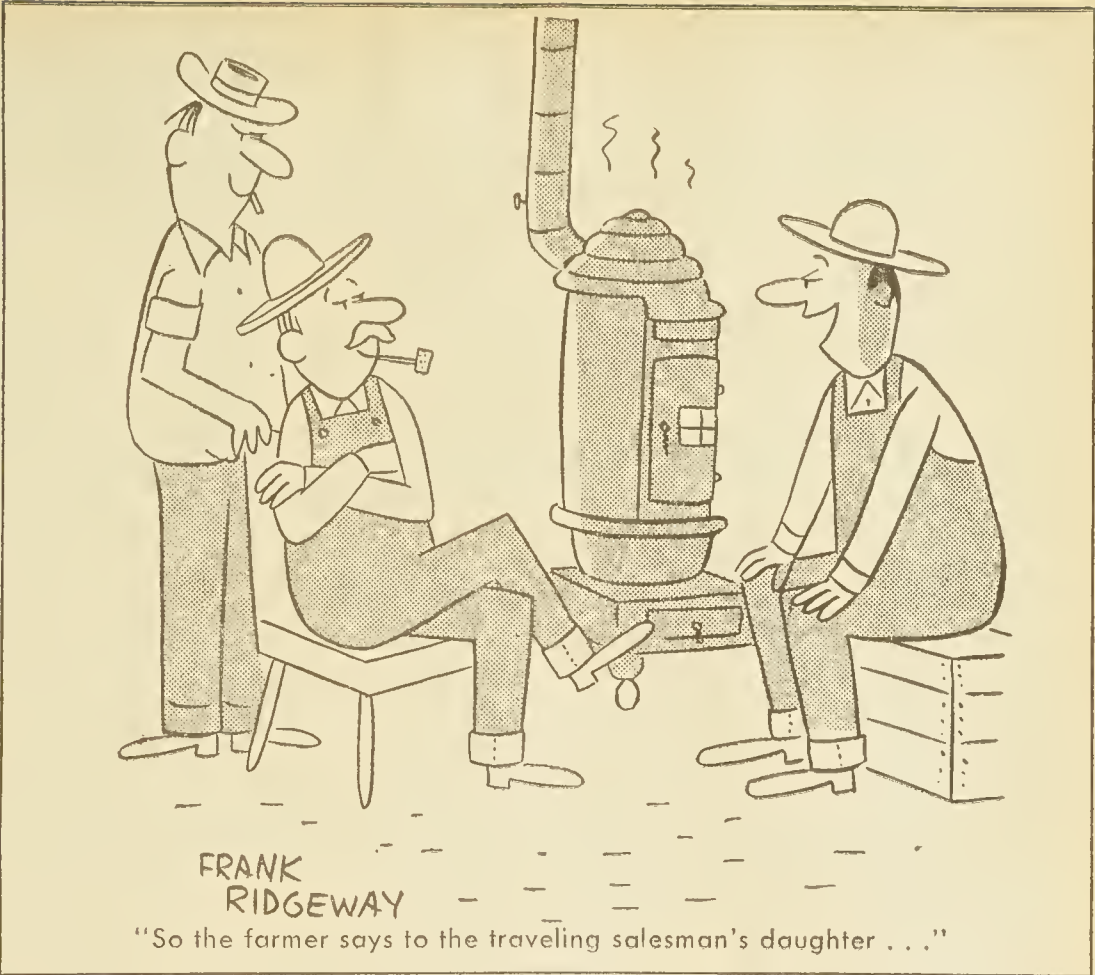
STILL CLIMBING

"It's not easy to get ahead in this world," a businessman of my acquaintance assured a young friend. "As a lad I started out at the bottom. I struggled, worked, sweated, climbing the ladder of life hand over hand, rung by rung." "And now," interrupted the friend, "you are a great success?" "Well, no," admitted the businessman, "but I'm getting mighty good at climbing ladders!"—WILLIAM C. KESSLER.

* * *

WHICH?

After listening to the TV commercials, we're trying to figure out which cigarette is the "ordinary" brand that all the manufacturers compare their product with. SPARTA (WIS) HERALD.



WRONG LINE

An inspector in a State Motor Vehicle Department, seeing a woman holding her operator's license, wandering around, told her to "Stand in line."

"I can't," she said, pointing to a sign that read "Single Line Only." "I'm married."—BAKER'S REVIEW.

* * *

CHANGING TIMES

Twenty years ago lots of folks dreamed about earning the salary they can't get along on today.—WILD-ROOTER.

* * *

SKY WRITING

The sky-writing pilot had been talking with great enthusiasm about the achievements of his colleague.

"I don't see why you rate this fellow Johnson so high," said another man who had been listening. "You yourself have done some of the neatest smoke work I've ever seen. What's Johnson done that's so special?"

"Well, for one thing, he prints everything in Old English."

* * *

INDUBITABLY

When a husband opens the door and helps his wife into the car, he has probably just acquired one or the other!—TOASTMASTER.

* * *

DEFINITION

Definition of reputation: Character minus what you have been caught at.

SMART MOTHER

Small Bobby was playing on the back porch when suddenly there was a great clattering and banging out there.

"Bobby," called his mother, "what are you doing?"

"Nothing," he answered. "Nothing at all."

"What are you doing it with?" demanded his mother.

A small voice answered: "With a hammer."—CAPPER'S WEEKLY.



"Well, make any offer"

EDITORIALS

Sympathy in the Senate

Last month, in a last-ditch effort to break the stalemate that has prevented 14 rural electric co-ops from securing Buggs Island power, Tarheel Electric Membership Association asked Congress to appropriate money for a government transmission line study (see page 7).

The request was made to committees of both the Senate and House. As we go to press, we have no way of knowing whether or not the committees will act favorably. Similar requests in the past have failed to produce committee approval. There was one thing this time, however, that gratified co-op leaders.

That was the sympathetic view of the request taken by our two Senators. Senator Scott submitted a strong statement of support to both committees. Senator Ervin issued a public statement saying he favored the request if the Carolina Power and Light Company did not take steps to wheel the power.

To our knowledge, this is the first time a North Carolina Senator has ever showed any sympathy toward the co-op side of the Buggs Island controversy. The attitude of these two men, along with that of several Congressmen and others, will be deeply appreciated by the co-ops regardless of the final outcome of the present request.

Success at Last

Rural people who are interested in forming a telephone cooperative would do well to read our story on page 11. It pretty well sums up the difficulties any similar co-op is likely to encounter.

And the story points up one thing that is often overlooked in discussions of rural telephones. That is the attitude of farmers themselves. Too often a sizable number are interested in telephones when the co-op is in the "talking" stage, but later back out when the time comes to lay money on the line. The prospect of a \$40-\$50 membership fee in the co-op scares away a lot of prospective subscribers, especially those who paid far less for membership in their electric cooperative. The two organizations are, of course, entirely different in their operations and a larger investment is necessary for electricity, even though it does not come in the form of an initial fee. Houses must be wired and appliances bought before electricity can be put to work. The telephone comes ready for use.

The Beaufort co-op needs more subscribers. So do all telephone co-ops. But the important thing is that the telephone system is now installed, proving that all the sweat and tears were worthwhile. The people of the community have something they needed; now they can begin work on expanding and improving it.

Does \$350,000 sound like a lot of money to you? That's approximately the amount of money 17 electric co-operatives (12 in Virginia, five in North Carolina—all in the service area of Virginia Electric and Power Company) have saved by buying their wholesale power from Buggs Island during the past two years.

Does \$96,000 also sound like a fairly sizeable amount of money? That's the approximate sum which 14 other co-operatives (all in North Carolina and all in the service area of Carolina Power and Light Company) have been losing each year because they haven't been able to buy wholesale power from Buggs Island.

The 17 cooperatives which have saved \$350,000 were able to do so because VEPCO agreed to wheel power to them. The other 14 cooperatives are losing \$96,000 yearly because Carolina Power & Light Company, despite a promise that it would wheel this power to them, has steadfastly failed to do so.

Your electric cooperatives are making an earnest effort to do something about this wasteful stalemate (see story on page 7). Nor are they alone in this effort (see editorial on this page). But they need your help as a cooperative member if they are to

succeed in bringing you the savings which Buggs Island power can mean.

Congress is the only body which can effectively take action to help the cooperatives in this situation. And Congress is responsible to you, the thousands of people who every two years go to the polls and speak through the written ballot. Won't you lend your support to this effort by letting your Congressman and Senators know what you think about it? If enough people show their interest and concern—and inform their chosen representatives accordingly—we may, finally, get some long needed action.

You are directly concerned with this problem whether your particular cooperative is in CP&L's service area or not. Any measure which lowers the cost of wholesale power in North Carolina eventually helps out all electric consumers.

Under the law, cooperatives are entitled to buy Buggs Island power. Under the facts, they are being prevented from doing so because CP&L has failed to wheel it to them as it promised it would do. This is costing you money. Won't you assist the effort now being made to do something about this sorry state of affairs?



"I think I'll know the place when we get there"

Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

TARHEEL VIEWS

By
William T. Crisp



Only "Foodarama" by Kelvinator puts so much Frozen and Fresh Food Storage in your kitchen



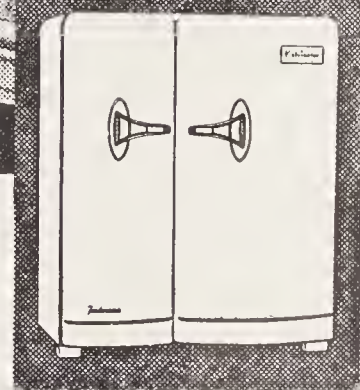
**"FOODARAMA" . . . 166 lb. upright freezer,
and an 11 cu. ft. moist-cold refrigerator, all in one cabinet, only 47 in. wide!**

In the Freezer . . .

- ★ Ice cream shelf holds more than a gallon.
- ★ Frozen fruit juice rack stores 21 cans.
- ★ Unrefrigerated place to store bananas.
- ★ 4 fast-freezing shelves.

In the Refrigerator . . .

- ★ Automatic defrosting; never dries foods.
- ★ 3 roll-out shelves bring food to you.
- ★ Exclusive Breakfast Bar on door.
- ★ Special Butter and Cheese Chests in door.



Imagine! Nearly 16 cu. ft. of perfect storage, yet is less than 4 ft. wide! The most in cold space for the least wall space.

All new 1955 Kelvinators are designed for **BIG** farm families who need **BIG** freezer space—**BIG** fresh food storage

**80-Lb. Freezer
At The Top**



Model KA 120
11.6 cu. ft. refrigerator

"Magic Cycle" automatic defrosting keeps foods safely frozen.

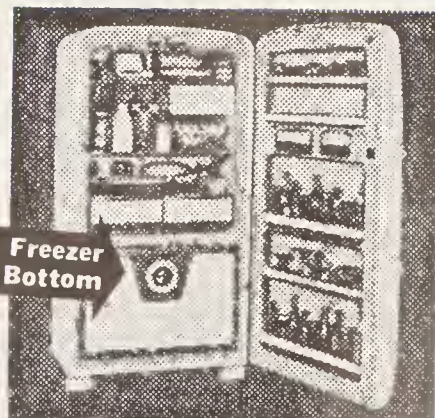
- ★ Butter, Cheese Chests in door.
- ★ 3 huge ice cube trays.
- ★ Roll-Out Dairy Shelf.
- ★ Twin moisture-seal crispers.
- ★ 5 Handy door shelves.

Model KC 120
12 cu. ft. refrigerator

All fresh foods at your fingertips; no stooping, no bending for the foods you use most.

- ★ Fresh food compartment never needs defrosting.
- ★ Twin moisture-seal crispers.
- ★ Special Butter and Cheese Chests in door.
- ★ 5 handy door shelves.

**100-Lb. Freezer
At The Bottom**



8 New Exterior Decorator Colors: Bermuda Pink, Spring Green, Fern Green, Harvest Yellow, Buttercup Yellow, Sand Beige, Lagoon Blue, and Classic White—of course.

*Patent applied for.

Before you buy any refrigerator

see **Kelvinator**

Division of American Motors Corp., Detroit 32, Michigan

If it's **PRICE** you
want...



MODEL J-361

- ★ Modern Pushbutton Controls!
- ★ Big, Wide-Open Master Oven!
- ★ High Speed Calrod Surface Cooking Unit
- ★ "Focused Heat" Broiler
- ★ Fully-Enclosed Bake & Broil Units
No Old-Fashioned Open Coils!

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